Carolina Observer.

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ber of insertions desired, or they will be
d till forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

Trust Sale.

SUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust,
ecuted by William Johnson, to secure a debt
the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the un-
ed will sell at Public Auction, at the Town
n Fayetteville, on Friday, the 21st instant,

Fifty-three Shares

Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made
at sale. JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.
March 5, 1828. 61-3w.

Wanted,

hundred cords *TAN BARK*.
H. G. NELSON.
ch 5, 1826. 61-*tf*.

Pocket Book Lost.

Saturday the 16th inst., between this place
d Davis's Bridge, (Rockfish,) the subscriber
hite calf-skin Pocket Book, with a strap of the
eather attached to it. It contained several
and Receipts from sundry persons to the sub-
, together with about twelve or fifteen dollars
ey, principally in one and two dollar bills of
Carolina Banks. A reward of $15 will be
o any person who will deliver said Book and
tents to the subscriber; and all persons a-
whom he held notes, which were lost with
ocket Book, are warned not to pay the same
person but himself, personally.
DUNCAN J. McALISTER.
etteville, Feb. 28, 1828.—60-tf

THE VIRGINIA ADAMS TICKET.

any persons have been surprised that
rs. Madison and Monroe have so long
ved to signify their acceptance or rejec-
of their nomination by the Virginia Anti-
son Convention, as candidates for Elec-

It now appears, that they were not of-
lly advised of their nomination till more
a month after it was made, and that they
promptly refused to allow their names
e run. This is no more than was expect-
but the Adams men have been guilty of
tle trick to aid their cause, by first plac-
these great names on their ticket, and
keeping them there as long as possible
out the consent of their owners. Such
sures do not deserve success.

The following is the correspondence which
k place on the subject:

py of the Circular Letter addressed by Judge
rooke to Mr. Madison, to Col. Monroe, and to
ch of the other gentlemen nominated as Electors
the Convention lately held in Richmond.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1828.

My Dear Sir: I avail myself of the earli-
moment since the Proceedings and Ad-
ss to the people of Virginia were print-
under the direction of the Central Com-
ittee, to comply with the resolution of the
onvention, requesting me to transmit a co-
thereof to each of the gentlemen nomi-
ted on its Electoral Ticket, and to inform
em of their several appointments; and in
rsuance thereof, now have the honor to
ansmit you a copy of the Proceedings and
ddress, and to inform you of your appoint-
ent. With great respect &c.

Your ob't Serv't,
FRANCIS T. BROOKE,
President of the Convention.

Copy of Mr. Madison's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Montpelier, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: The mail of last evening bro't
e your circular communication, by which
am informed of my being nominated by the
onvention at Richmond on the 8th of Jan-
ary, one of the Electors nominated for the
ext appointment of Chief Magistrate of the
. States.

Whilst I express the great respect I feel
be due to my fellow-citizens composing
hat assembly, I must request that another
ame be substituted for mine on the Electo-
al Ticket.

After a continuance in public life, with a
ery brief interval, through a period of more
han forty years, and at the age then attain-
d, I considered myself as violating no duty,
n allotting for what of life might remain, a
etirement from scenes of political agitation
and excitement. Adhering to this view of
my situation, I have forboore, during the ex-
sting contest, as I had done during the pre-
ceding, to participate in any measures of a
party character; and the restraint imposed
on myself is necessarily strengthened by an
admonishing sense of increasing years. Nor
with these considerations could I fail to
combine a recollection of the public re-
lations in which I stood to the distinguished
individuals now dividing the favor of their
country, and the proofs given to both, of the
high estimation in which they were held by
me.

In offering this explanation, I hope I may
be pardoned for not suppressing a wish
which must be deeply and extensively felt,
that the discussions incident to the depend-
ing contest, may be conducted in a spirit
and manner, neither unfavourable to a dis-
passionate result, nor unworthy of the great
and advancing cause of Representative Gov-
ernment. With great esteem and respect,

JAMES MADISON.

Frs. T. Brooke, Esq.
President of the Convention, &c.

Copy of Col. Monroe's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Oak Hill, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: I have, by this day's mail, received your letter, announcing my nomination, by the Convention lately assembled at Richmond, Virginia, as an Elector, at the ensuing election, in favor of the distinguished citizen whom they designate, as President of the U. States. For reasons, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, to the members of that body, and to my fellow-citizens generally, and which I will frankly communicate, I consider it a duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious service in which I have been engaged, and in the most difficult conjunctures to which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquility in my retirement. Important as the object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become liable to objections, to the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, that I cannot accomplish it. In the pending election, I have motives of a personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose. Having held in the office from which I lately retired, a very friendly relation, with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other.

Other considerations drew my attention, at an early period, to this subject, and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of chief magistrate, should abstain in their retirement, from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur, in the course of time, and in the vicissitude of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had experience, may be useful. Every government that has existed, has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust, experience a different fate.—Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be, among the people, some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral, it might be otherwise.

On full consideration, before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested, would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquility, and contribute most as a permanent rule, to the welfare of my country. Under this conviction, I then formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it since, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am your ob't. serv't.

JAMES MONROE.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE, Esq.
Pres't of the Convention lately held at Richmond.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

From the report of a committee appointed by the Bible Society of Orange county, to visit the different families in Hillsborough, for the purpose of ascertaining the number destitute of the scriptures, and to supply their wants, the following interesting facts have been obtained:

The white population amounts to 477; of whom 375 are able to read, and 159 are attending school. The number of families is 67, the number of Bibles 261, making an average of nearly four to each household. But *one* family in the town was found without a Bible; and this one was furnished with a copy of the sacred scriptures within one hour after the discovery was made. These facts speak for themselves, and are stated for the encouragement of other similar institutions. We learn with pleasure that a similar inquiry will be made this year throughout our county, and vigorous measures adopted to supply every destitute family in the county with the Bible.

African Settlement.—We have before us a late letter from Liberia, in which the writer, a colored man of but tolerable capacity, formerly a resident of Petersburg, says;—"I am doing very well—my wages at this time amount to $372, and my country trade to about $600—in all 972 dollars per annum." Here is encouragement to those of the same class, who labor under numerous disabilities among us, to seek relief from poverty and degradation, by emigrating to this new settlement in Africa, which appears to flourish beyond even the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors and founders.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Horses.—It may be generally remarked that men who drive fast have swift horses, not that they drive fast because they have swift horses, but because fast driving makes horses swift. A horse may commonly be trained to a dull and heavy, or to an airy and fleet gait. Nature unquestionably does much; but education does far more towards producing the great difference in the speed of horses, than most men are willing to allow. Horses are more frequently injured by driving them beyond their *habitual* pace, than beyond their *native* power. The best direction for the education of horses, is, "drive *fast* and stop *often*."

From the National Gazette.

PARALLEL BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

From the French of Chateaubriand.

If a comparison be instituted between Washington and Buonaparte, between man and man, the genius of the first appears to be of a less elevated character than that of the second. Washington does not belong, as Buonaparte, to that race of the Alexanders and Cæsars, who surpass the ordinary standard of the human species. Nothing astonishing appertains to his personal history; he is not placed upon a vast theatre; he has not to contend with the ablest captains and most potent monarchs of the age; he does not traverse seas; he does not rush from Memphis to Vienna, from Cadiz to Moscow; he defends himself with a handful of citizens, upon a new and renownless shore, within the narrow circle of their domestic fresides. He engages in none of those combats which renew the bloody triumphs of Arabella and Pharsalia; he does not prostrate thrones in order to erect others on their ruins; *he places not his foot upon the neck of kings;* he does not cause it be said to them while waiting in the vestibule of his palace:

"Qu'ils se font trop attendre et qu'Attila s'ennuie."

The actions of Washington seem, as it were, to be wrapped in silence; he acts with caution: it might be said that he feels himself responsible for the liberty of the future, and that he fears to compromit it. It is not with his own destinies that this hero of a new order is charged; it is with those of his country; and he does not allow himself to trifle with what is not his own. But from this profound darkness, what effulgence is about to burst forth! Search the unknown woods where glittered the sword of Washington, and what will you find? tombs? No! a World! Washington has left the United States as the glorious trophy of his field of battle.

Buonaparte has no trait of resemblance to this said American; he combats upon an ancient soil, covered with splendour and renown; he is occupied with his own fate alone. He seems to know that his mission will be short, that the torrent which tumbles from so lofty a height will quickly pass away; therefore hastens to enjoy and abase his glory as if it were like fugitive youth.—Similar to the gods of Homer, he wishes with four strides to reach the extremity of the world: he appears upon every shore, he inscribes his name precipitately in the registers of every people; he throws crowns to his family and soldiers, in his impetuous progress; he is alike rapid in his movements, in his victories, in his laws. Incumbent over the world, with one hand he strikes down kings, with the other he prostrates; he revolutionary monster; but in destroying anarchy, he stifles liberty, and ends by losing his own on his final battle-plain.

Every one receives the recompense due to his works: Washington raises a country to independence; a retired Chief Magistrate, he tranquilly yields up his spirit under his paternal roof, amid the regrets and tears of his countrymen, and the veneration of every land.

Buonaparte deprived a nation of her liberty: a fallen emperor, he is hurried into exile, where the dread of the earth deems him not yet sufficiently imprisoned under the ocean's guard. As long as he struggles with the power of death, feeble and enchained as he is to a rock, Europe dares not resign her arms. He expires; and this news, when proclaimed at the gate of the very palace before which the conqueror had issued his orders for so many grand catastrophes, neither stops nor surprises the passenger; for what had the citizen to bewail?

The Republic of Washington still exists; the empire of Buonaparte is destroyed: it has passed away between the first and second voyage of a Frenchman, who found a grateful and happy nation, where he had formerly fought for some few oppressed colonists.

Washington and Buonaparte issued from the bosom of a republic: born, both, for liberty, the first was faithful; the second betrayed her. Their fate, according to their choice, will be different with posterity.

The name of Washington will spread with liberty from age to age; it will mark the commencement of a new æra for the human race.

The name of Buonaparte will also be uttered by future generations; but it will be accompanied with no benediction, and will often serve as an authority for oppressors, both great and small.

Washington was the complete representative of the wants, the ideas, the knowledge, the opinions, of his epoch; he seconded, instead of impeding, the march of intellect; he wished to effect what it was his duty to effect, the thing to which he was called; thence the coherence and perpetuity of his work. This man, who strikes us little, because he is confined within just and natural proportions, has confounded his existence with that of his country; his glory is the common patrimony of increasing civilization; his fame rises like one of those sanctuaries whence flows an inexhaustible fountain for the people.

Buonaparte might equally have enriched the public domain: he had to do with a nation the most civilized, the most intelligent, the bravest and most brilliant of the earth. What would have been the rank occupied by him in the universe, had he blended magnanimity with common heroism, and, like Washington, appointed Liberty the heir of his glory?

But this immeasurable colossus did not completely entwine his destinies with those of his contemporaries: his genius belonged to modern times; his ambition to days of yore; he did not perceive that the prodigies of his life surpassed by far the value of a diadem, and that this gothic ornament became him ill. Sometimes he advanced a step with the age; sometimes he retrograded towards the past; and whether he ascended or followed the course of time, by his prodigious power he hurried along with him or repelled its waves. Men, in his eyes, were nothing but the means of dominion; no sympathy existed between their happiness and his.—He had promised to deliver them and he enchained them instead; he isolated himself from them; they separated themselves from him. The kings of Egypt constructed their funeral pyramids, not among flourishing fields, but in the midst of sterile sands. These vast tombs rise like eternity in solitude. It is thus that Buonaparte has erected the monuments of his fame.

From the Marylander.

We recommend the following eloquent remarks, delivered in the British House of Peers, by that truly great man, Lord Mansfield, at a period of great excitement and embarrassment, to the consideration of many conspicuous actors on our own political arena. To some of our readers they are doubtless familiar—to others they may be new.

"If the noble Lord means, by popularity, the applause bestowed by after ages on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race; to what purpose, all-trying time can alone determine: but if he means that mushroom popularity which is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken. I defy the noble lord to point out a single action in my life, where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence on my determinations. I thank God I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct—the dictates of my own breast. Those who have foregone that pleasing adviser, and given up their minds to the slavery of every popular impulse, I sincerely pity—I pity them still more, if vanity leads them to mistake the shouts of a mob for the trumpet of Fame. Experience might inform them, that many who have been saluted with the huzzas of a crowd one day, have received their execrations the next: and many, who, by the popularity of their times, have been held up as spotless patriots, have, nevertheless, appeared on the historian's page, when truth has triumphed over delusion, the assassins of liberty. Why, then, can the noble lord think I am ambitious of present popularity, that echo of folly and shadow of renown?"

Something Uncommon.—A bill is at present on the file of the Pennsylvania legislature, providing for the payment of $200, to a certain George Banks, who was convicted in the Court of General quarter sessions of the peace in and for the county of Fayette, on a charge of Burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 years, as a remuneration for his having suffered erroneously. It appears that after the poor fellow had been confined 22 months and four days, it has been discovered that he is innocent of the charge.

Bursting of the Thames Tunnel, and Six Men Drowned.—We regret to announce that a second irruption of water took place early on Saturday morning into the Thames Tunnel, and that the gush was so sudden and violent as to cause the loss of six lives. The present irruption has taken place several feet nearer the north shore of the river than the former one, and beyond the spot where the bags of clay had been sunk. It is said that proper soundings had not been made, and that the deposit of clay ought to have been more extensive than it was, as the soil is gravelly and liable to quicksands. About 100 men were employed at the time of the irruption, and the confusion was tremendous. In three minutes the Tunnel was entirely filled with water. Mr. Brumel, jun. was in the shield at the moment, and narrowly escaped with his life by swimming: he is much bruised in various parts of the body.

A Radical Cure.—The following item was delivered in a farrier's bill to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Bristol, a few days since; "To *curing* your honor's mare till she died—12s. 6."

Laughing.—Away with all the systems of Physiognomy and Craniology—if you want to find out a man's character observe his *laugh*. There never was a bad man that could laugh heartily and cheerfully. Laughs are of various species; from the suppressed titter of the boarding-school Miss, to the vociferous hoarse roar of the honest farmer. This latter is the kind of laugh to dispel dull care, and to promote good fellowship. There is no faith to be placed in a man who wont join in it; watch him well when he comes to trade with you. A mere *grin*, without the accompanying sound, is not to be relied on—it is merely an expression of internal selfish exultation; and besides, it has not the effect upon the system, of a good, honest, convulsive laugh.

Awful Warning to Snuff-Takers.—Mrs. French, of Dutton, was on Friday last, seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of taking a handful of Maccaboy at once, by which she dislocated the vertebræ of the neck. On dissection, 4 pounds and a half of pure snuff was found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be. If people would but pay all the money they expended in snuff, to their creditors, both parties would be the better for it.

The Lilac—Emblem of Youth.—The most interesting portion of human existence—the season of flowers, fresh with the hues of light and beauty—the sunny period of life—is typically represented by the blossoms of the lilac, and the allusion is strikingly appropriate. This shrub is particularly domestic in its nature, and produces its flowers the earliest days of spring; and as they bloom in luxuriant clusters on the parent branches, how forcibly do they recall to the mind of contemplation the thronging of blissful hopes around the youthful heart: of hopes which so often bud, and blossom, and perish, ere the summer hour! The lilac flowers have a very agreeable odour, and in the open air, exhale a fragrance that renders them a delightful embellishment to a country residence. They arrive early at maturity, and as speedily decay; and here the similitude ends, for a succeeding spring will restore the flowers to the garden in all their beauty and sweetness: but where is the power to revive the hopes and enjoyments of youth?—once fled, they are to be

"Numbered with the things e'er past."

The reflections which are inseparably associated with this subject, have been embodied by an unknown writer in following lines:

Though the spring's sweetest blossoms are destined to wither,
And sink with their beauties to darkness and gloom,
Yet another spring morning will welcome them hither.
As fragrant in odour—as lovely in bloom:
Not thus with this life, when its spring-flowers have faded,
And age like the shadows of autumn comes on;
In the night of the tomb shall youth's visions be shaded,
And no sun-beams recall the bright hues that are gone.

N. Y. Mirror.

Recollections.—How sweet, and yet how melancholy, are the recollections of bye-past hours—of scenes, in which we participated with friends, many of whom are gone down to the silent tomb, and have left behind them only the remembrance of their virtues, and their endearing qualities. How fondly does imagination dwell on moments which were consecrated by reciprocal tokens of sympathy and tenderness; when every look or word of kindness, was treasured on the tablet of memory, and engraved on the heart, in characters never to be effaced.

Swimming after a Lover.—The Waterford Chronicle relates an instance of female determination, which, if it had been carried into effect, would have made the feats of Leander and Lord Byron appear contemptible. "Last night, about ten o'clock, a young female was observed on the parade, standing in rather a forlorn attitude upon the brink of the river. After a moment or two, she proceeded to take off her clothes; but before she had quite unrobed herself, a sailor from the brig Apollo, who was observing her with astonishment, and who suspected what her intentions were, rushed from the vessel, and just caught the unfortunate creature at the moment she was about to plunge into the river. Upon being questioned who she was, she refused to answer, but said she was an English girl (which, from her account, was quite evident,) and that she was going to swim after her lover, who was gone to America. She was lodged in the tower, where she at present remains."

Near Berlin, a soldier distracted by rejected love, attempted to drown himself—but at the moment of perishing, was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing his intention; but he, in a short time, escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but being distanced, called to the unfortunate, and then threatened to *shoot* him if he did not return; the man immediately faced to the right about, the fear of being *killed* overcoming the desire of being *drowned*.

Youth requires no artificial stimulus, no extraneous excitement, to goad on the fancy to enjoyment. The common air, the earth, the skies, were in themselvess sufficient. They gave us then what millions cannot purchase now. In youth happiness is cheap, but the enjoyments of a jaded spirit must be dearly bought, and when bought are vapid.

Misfortune is like the black mountain of Bember, at the extremity of the sultry kingdom of Labore; while you are ascending it, you see nothing before you but barren rocks; but on gaining the summit, heaven expands over your head, at your feet is the kingdom of Cashmere! In fact every man has his mountain to climb in this life!

Cure for Corns.—Take some chalk, bruise it and make it into paste with water, and apply it to those troublesome things in the form of a plaster and it will immediately stop the pain.

A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked, by one of the Professors—"How would ye sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, *I would send him here to be examined.*"

A patent has been taken out in England, for making Roofs of thin Sheet Iron. It is said to be of less weight than slating, and to be less liable to damage in wind,

FOREIGN.

Charleston, March 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Our accounts by the General Brown, are to the 16th of January from Liverpool, and the 15th from London.

The question of peace or war was still undecided, although the Allied ambassadors had left Constantinople, and affairs had put on a rather more warlike aspect. The almost simultaneous change in the English, French and Russian ministries, is a singular occurrence, and may have an important bearing on the general politics of Europe. The English papers differ widely in their account of the dissolution of Lord Goderich's ministry; but the conviction is irresistible to our minds that his Lordship has shrunk from the heavy responsibility and weighty cares that attach to the premiership. That Mr. Peel will be at the head of the Ministry, there is little doubt, and that it will be one of a mixed character, including Whigs and Tories of moderate politics, can be as little questioned; for no pure Tory or pure Whig ministry will be tolerated by the people of England.

The London Courier of the latest date received, says, "We have nothing to communicate on the subject of the Ministerial Arrangements, except that the preliminary discussions are still going on, and that nothing has as yet been brought to maturity."

The total quarterly revenue in England had fallen off; the deficiency, as compared with the last year within the same time, is £187,798,8,2; the income from the Customs had augmented—that from the Excise and Post office had diminished.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts were again favorable. Since the commencement of the year, the orders have been so extensive, that several descriptions of goods cannot be furnished for the following three months, particularly printed cotton goods. There was a good deal done in yarns, but at no improvement in prices, in Manchester—the demand for printing cloth was particularly lively.

The Cotton Market had improved a shade in the lower qualities, and a large business was done in the weeks ending the 8th, and 15th of January.

London, Jan. 10.

We received last night German Papers, including the *Algemeine Zeitung* to the 3d Jan. They speak of preparations making by the Turks for strengthening the defences along the Danube. The following are Extracts:—

Bucharest, Dec. 17.

The ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, before their departure from Constantinople, wrote to those Consuls in this city that they were, notwithstanding, to remain at their posts. Many infer from this, that, for the present, no change will take place in the Principalities.

The firman of the Sultan to the Pacha of Silistria, which we lately mentioned, ordering that no armed Turks should be allowed to cross the Danube, is still in force, and the Porte appears to intend to wait till it is attacked on the land side also; on the other hand, their preparations for defence along the Danube are very considerable. Thousands of workmen are employed at Widden in repairing the fortifications; and it is generally reported there, that in case the Russians should enter the Principalities, the Sultan himself would come to the Danube to defend the frontiers of his empire."

It is no longer doubtful that Lord Goderich has resigned, and that the Ministry, if not actually dissolved, cannot proceed without great changes.

We understand it is true, as is asserted by the *Times*, that the differences in the Cabinet have arisen from a determination of Mr. Huskisson to enforce a system of economy, and to render the public accounts plain and intelligible—that from the plan of Finance proposed by Mr. Huskisson, as well as from the nomination of Lord Althorpe as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Herries alone dissented—and his opposition is said to have been so decided and insurmountable, that Mr. Huskisson declared that they could no longer both continue members of the same Government.

The consequence of this disunion is said to have been that Lord Goderich declared that he could not carry on the Government, and the King requested the advice of the Duke of Wellington on the means of forming a strong Administration. The visits of the Duke of Wellington to Windsor are mentioned in another part of our paper. It is understood that his determination has not yet been formed, and that when formed it will be given through the Lord Chancellor to the King.—*Globe.*

January 13.

Royal Exchange, London, Sunday Evening. As far as we have been able to learn, there has been no alteration in the Ministerial arrangements, as spoken of yesterday.—Mr. Peel, it appears not to be doubted, is to fill the highest situation in the Cabinet, although it is said he showed in the first instance no disposition to come again into office. It is said that the Duke of Wellington will have an interview again to-day with the King at Windsor, accompanied by one or two others of the new Ministry. At the west end of the town, the utmost anxiety is evinced by all classes to obtain the most authentic accounts of what is going forward, and to ascertain whether the Tories will really muster so strong in the Cabinet as reported. Every thing, it is expected, will be finally arranged in the course of to-morrow or Tuesday at least.

It was stated early to-day, that the perplexity in which his Majesty has been placed by the change of Ministers, had produced some fresh attack of the gout. On inquiry at one of the government offices, it appears that all that was known, was that the King was slightly indisposed a day or two since, as announced in the public journals, but that his majesty is quite recovered or nearly, and that he is, to make use of the medical phrase, "*convalescent.*"

January 12.

Every thing which has transpired respecting the new ministerial arrangements (up to this hour, two o'clock on Saturday) confirms the opinion that Mr. Peel will be the First Lord of the Treasury, and the ministerial leader of the House of Commons. The right honorable gentleman was visited yesterday by the Duke of Wellington, with whom he continued long in conversation. Throughout the day he was receiving visits from all the leaders of the Tory party in town, as from one or two of the late ministers, (Mr. Huskisson among the rest,) who cling to the hope that they may be permitted to remain in office. The Duke of Wellington's list will not be made up before evening, and, in the mean time, conjecture is busy in anticipating its component. The following is handed about in the Tory circles, as a not improbable guess, as far as it goes:

First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Peel; Ordinance, Duke of Wellington; Foreign Secretary, Marquis Wellesley; Colonial, Lord Melville; Home, Mr. Dawson; President of the Council, Earl Bathurst; Woods and Forests, with a present peerage to himself, and dukedom to the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lowther; Board of Trade Mr. Wallace; Secretary at War, Mr. Goulburn, or Mr. Dawson, should not the latter go to the Home Office; the Lord Chancellor, Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and perhaps the Board of Trade, as at present filled.

A French mail has reached the post office to-day, but no express with the accounts of Friday. The change in the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh was known at Paris, even on Wednesday last, and was there a matter of speculation. In the course of Thursday a courier arrived to the French government from St. Petersburgh, and according to common report at Paris, the alteration in the Russian Cabinet was owing almost entirely to a schism of opinion among its members, on the propriety of commencing active hostilities against Turkey. The Emperor himself is said to be in favour of war.

Change of the Russian Ministry.—Intelligence had been just received in the City, that there has been a complete change of Ministry in Russia.—*Evening Post.*

Liverpool, January 15.

It is remarkable that we should have to announce, in the same week, a change in the English, French and Russian cabinets The first of these events being so much more interesting to us, has almost withdrawn public attention from the other two. Yet the fall of such a minister as M. Villele, who had many of the qualities of our own Sir Robert Walpole, and might have had a ministerial reign nearly as extended as his, if the King had not fastened round his neck the body of the Jesuits, whose weight of unpopularity would sink the most buoyant Minister in the world, is an event not to be passed altogether without notice. We have not space, however, at present to enter into any details on the subject. It must suffice to say, that the new Ministry appears to be somewhat more liberal than the old, and that its appointment has been accompanied by one or two popular acts, namely, the withdrawment of public instruction from the superintendence of the Minister for Ecclesiastical affairs, and the removal of an extremely obnoxious Director of Police. It may also be hoped, from the spirit shown at the late elections, and from the constitution of the new Chamber of Deputies, that the Ministers will be compelled to treat public opinion with much greater respect than they have hitherto done. M. de Ferronnays, the head of the new Cabinet, is considered a man of talent and integrity, though, having been much engaged in foreign diplomacy, he is little known in the French Chambers.

Of the change in the Russian Cabinet no particulars are known, but it is said to have arisen out of differences on the question of war with Turkey.

There is less reason than before to apprehend war between the Turks and the Allies. Russia has declared she will not take any steps without the concurrence of the confederated powers. Meantime, the Porte is preparing for defence.

A private letter from a very respectable source in Paris, of 14th January says, "the declaration of the Emperor of Russia puts an end to all apprehension of war with Turkey."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, March 3.

The ship Harriet, Captain Glover, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Smyrna, Malta, and Gibraltar.

Capt. Glover states that the Allied Ambassadors were all at Vourla, on the 14th of December, waiting for advices from their respective Governments.

Captain Kearney, in the United States' sloop of war Warren, had destroyed a number of pirates, and been of great service to the Americans and others.

The British brig Cameleon had just arrived at Malta from Corfu, with a cargo valued at 90,000 dollars. On her passage, she was attacked in the Morea by a piratical Greek brig, which she sunk, and all on board were lost.

Greek piracies still continued without any diminution.

It is affirmed that the Egyptians have evacuated Tripolizza, as well as Patras, and are concentrating in the neighborhood of Navarino, owing to a want of provisions. The native Turks alone were remaining in Patras, who are placed in a critical situation.

Lord Cochrane was cruising off Scio, December 14, and was daily taking prizes, some of which were very valuable.

Statistics of Europe.—An authentic account of the statistic condition of the principal European powers, extracted from the most recent statements of the European statistical writers, in the concise form of paragraphs.

The surface of territory in geographical square miles of the kingdom of France is 200,000. Her population 31,600,000. Her revenue, reckoned in dollars, 196,338,000. The capital of her public debt, (including 10,000,000 for the indemnity of the emigrants,) 729,000,000. The number of her standing army, 232,000. The number of her ships of war, 49 ships of the line, 31 frigates, and 10 corvettes.

The like territory and dimensions of the empire of Austria is 220,579 square miles. Its population, 20,700,000. Its revenue $64,000,000. The capital of its public debt $466,000,000. The number of its standing army 276,000. Its marine a few frigates and gallies.

The like territory and dimensions of the United Kingdom of Great Britian, [in Europe] 90,000 square miles. Her population 21,000,000. Her revenue $252,600,000. The capital of her public debt, $4,000,200,000,000, including her unfunded debt. The number of her standing army 86,000. The number of her ships of war, 28 three deckers, 85 two deckers, 172 frigates, 157 corvettes, and 25,000 seamen.

The like territory and dimensions of the empire of Russia, [in Europe] 1,463,000 square miles: in Asia, 5,967,000 square miles. Her population in Asia four millions. Her revenue $62,000,000. The capital of her public debt, $268,000,000. The number of her standing army, 740,000. The number of her ships of war, 50 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 1 corvette, 48,000 seamen.

A Discovery—A very delicate and desirable discovery has been made in London, in the shape of an aromatic paste, or powder, possessing the singular quality of extracting or effacing the superfluous and intrusive hair, which frequently gathers and graces the upper lip of our fair friends, and which sometimes attains a rather too warlike and masculine growth. Mr. Hart, perfumer, in Broadway, near Courtlandt-st. has had the good fortune to import some of this valuable specific, which is certain in its effects; and although a slight imperceptible down is always delectable on a lady's lips, we are warranted by the canons of "good society" in saying, that mustachioes are not sufficiently effeminate for the present bon ton.

Norwich, Ct. Feb. 16.

"KILLING NO MURDER." *Sumner vs. Utley.*—This was an action of slander, demanding $2000. The parties were both of them physicians—the plaintiff a young gentleman just commencing practice, and the defendant an old practitioner. The slanderous words were spoken in relation to the plaintiff's profession, and charged him with killing a number of patients by his mismanagement. The Jury brought in a verdict of $750 but on being returned to a second consideration, brought in $600.

A Chancery suit is now pending in England, which was commenced in 1615. The litigated matter is the right of presentation to a lectureship in Warwick, the annual salary of which is 60 pounds. The present Chancellor, to stop the expenditure of money in costs, which has already exceeded 15,000 pounds, has promised to look into the case.

Young Men.—Few things are so unseemly and disgusting, as a forward young man.—When youth stands up in the place of years, and experience takes the authority of wisdom, the world has a right to sneer and cast reproaches; for "*days should speak, and multitude of years teach wisdom.*" Our young men have quite too much to do with making our governors, and affecting to lead in our elections. Influence, useful influence, is a too precious commodity, and too slowly secured for a wise man to fritter it away upon every occasion, until he leaves himself naked to shame; and finds, when it is too late, that his words and counsels are powerless. There is a habit in our republic, and it is a good habit, of making harangues and set speeches in public assemblies. In such assemblies, and through them, in the nation, men of talents, matured character, and skilful eloquence, have a command and power of vast importance; but an unfledged stripling cannot select a more unfortunate theatre for display—for of all diseases, the speechifying mania is the most destructive to a weak mind.

A due reverence for years will soon chasten the impetuous fires of youth. It is a reverence which should be cultivated early and habitually; for no virtue is more beautiful than respect for age: that age which has virtue for its consolation, and wisdom for its crown. When the philanthropist Howard, himself one of the most modest, as he was one of the most worthy of men, visited the Pope, Pius V., that dignified but unfortunate prince, on parting, laid his hand upon his *heretical* visiter's head, at the same time good humouredly observing, "I know you Englishmen do not mind these things, *but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm.*"

Caution in crediting, reserve in speaking, and revealing one's self to very few, are the best securities both of peace and good understanding with the world, and of the inward peace of our own minds.

"The fable," says Dr. Rush, of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly, as a punishment for his stealing fire from Heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ."

An Adams paper in the west, advertises that he will take *hemp* in payment for his dues. We call this an "awful note of preparation." The Intelligencer would call it "*a sign.*"

From the Portland Yankee.

GENERAL VIEW OF SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.

The most extraordinary notions prevail here about what is called *High Life* in the land of our fathers, and sayings about "good society" that are never heard there, and are not likely to be heard any where among those who are acknowledged to constitute the class, which the words are thought to describe, are getting to be very fashionable on this side of the water. Now, what is called High Life or Good Society, in England, by the American traveller there, though high enough to satisfy one who is never allowed to go higher, and good enough to satisfy any body who cares for social comfort, intelligence, virtue and hospitality, is neither *high* nor *good* in the estimation of the English themselves—the very people who have coined these phrases, and who have a right therefore to fix their signification. It is indeed but a third or fourth class (in the judgment of that public) with whom our people are acquainted; and the American who persuades himself to the contrary, will find it as we say after a while, though he may have spent a large fortune merely to have it in his power to declare, after he has got back to the fireside of his fathers, in some of the commercial sea-ports, or back villages of America, that in his youth, he was admitted to the table of my lord so and so; or that he had been suffered to dance at Almack's (at the solicitation of somebody whom he probably supported by losses at the gaming table) where he would be lost in the crowd, if he had not the revenue of a prince, the rank of a prince, and the bearing of a prince; or that he had been presented to George the Fourth—in a dress hired for the occasion, with hair powder, and a bag for the cape of his coat, with a steel mounted small sword, and point ruffles to match; or that he had enjoyed the honor—the honor!—of sitting on a rough platform of boards, behind a royal duke, and a half score of thick headed nobles at a charity meeting; or at the foot of some table when the said royal duke was represented by some other noble personage, as a trap and a show for the public, who are never permitted to *give* less than a guinea a head to the charity, when they have swallowed the dinner to which they are formally invited; or if nothing more, that he had been smuggled into the Beef-steak-Club (a society to which, if we are to believe what we hear, George the Fourth himself had been refused admission) by the aid of some understrapper's understrapper, to see a silver gridiron dangling at the button hole of a peer, and the brother of majesty itself—one of the great household of princes, and a well educated superior man, actually superintending the preparation of a beef-steak, before the magnates of the empire; and that too, with as much gravity, as a North American savage would, the doing of his mortal enemy before the head warriors of his tribe.

All this our American may have been permitted to see, all this he may have been permitted to pay for, and boast of; and yet he may know nothing, absolutely nothing, of what in England is called High Life and Good Society. Nor should we wonder at this, for our knowledge of both is derived, partly from novels and plays, neither of which ever did, or ever *could* give a faithful picture of High Life there—since even suspected authors are not endured in it, and they who are, would not be willing to lose their *caste* for the sake of writing a play or a book—and partly from the very limited intercourse of a few of our people—a very few—with a few of the merchants, and literary, and professional men of England; no one of whom is ever admitted freely, or on a footing of equality into that which is considered there as the first of their multitude of classes; for to do any thing for one's bread, or to be suspected of such a thing, or even to be related to one who is suspected of it, would be regarded there as a thorough disqualification for such society. The truth is, therefore, that our fashionables of America are not at all acquainted with the habits and doings they profess to copy; and if they would know how truly ridiculous they appear, by much of their mimicry, they have only to journey away into the back woods of America and stay there just long enough to see their coats and caps—which are all made after the newest fashions of the day, and their whole system of etiquette—which is believed by them to be copied from that of New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia; and compare both, deliberately and fairly, with the fashions and etiquette of the places they pretend to be guided by. This might give them a tolerable idea of the resemblance between our etiquette and that of London or Paris, and nothing else would. We know very little of the acknowledged gentry of England, less of the nobility, and absolutely nothing of the highest order of nobility there; of that class who govern our people afar off, notwithstanding our political emancipation, as their fathers were never able to govern *our* fathers. What we say is new, and will appear strange: but such is the fact, and their own people are not much better acquainted with this body of walled and moated personages, than ours are; they are satisfied with seeing them by piece meal, and with imitating them at second hand, or with studying them in the popular story-books of the day, which, even where they are supposed to be by one of the craft, are absurd caricatures, not of the first class, but of a second, or third, or fourth class of English nobility! "The School for Scandal" was nothing more, and so is "Almacks," and so is "High Life," they are pictures not so much of what live people are in the highest walks of English life, as of whom others have agreed to suppose them to be.—Not that the originals are better than the copies—not that they are worse. The fault is of another kind; they are not alike. The portraits are any thing but portraits;—they resemble nobody,—no class whatever, and each might as well go down to posterity for a likeness of the twentieth, as for that of the first.

The plain truth is, that the [illegible] of high life in England, are unint[illegible] character, and unapproachable in pl[illegible] many a law of our nature, they are [illegible] ledged without being understood, fel[illegible] —or if seen, they are seen high up [illegible] off as the stars are, holding their s[illegible] the reach of our sympathies in a b[illegible] atmosphere, which luckily for the [illegible] who have hearts of flesh and blood [illegible] for them to approach—the golden [illegible] power, the strong mystery where[illegible] subjects are bound as if with a chain [illegible] is forever invisible, but—"heavy [illegible] clanks not." Over the world of fa[illegible] are despotic, and over a large part o[illegible] and over all America; or perhaps [illegible] better to say, over the *tide* of fash[illegible] they are so, as the moon is over the [illegible] that which obeys them forever, by [illegible] by day, and to the farthest ends of t[illegible] would appear to be free and is tall[illegible] as the very image of freedom! w[illegible] who are most affected by the strang[illegible] ence, which is felt from sea to sea, [illegible] shore to shore, even they are the las[illegible] ceive or suspect it. But the law of [illegible] ry attraction was not discovered by [illegible] on the watch, nor by one who had le[illegible] verlasting pulses of the tides, or ha[illegible] sea shore, and

"——Followed through the night, the mov[illegible]
"Or stars in their developement."

They who compose the privileged [illegible] luded to, are bound together, and k[illegible] ther, by a feeling of immeasurable s[illegible] ty to all the rest of the world. T[illegible] wealth sets them above all the other[illegible] of Europe, who are not only poor but [illegible] more and more numerous; the law o[illegible] geniture enables them to provide fo[illegible] ture, and to make sure of a like ad[illegible] for their posterity; and their limited [illegible] which is perpetually diminishing i[illegible] however it may appear to be increasi[illegible] which cannot by any possibility be augm[illegible] for who is there with power to grant a[illegible] of antiquity? is a perpetual guarantee [illegible] rank, till the last of the race have di[illegible] ed from the earth. Believe as they m[illegible] hope as they may, however, that time [illegible] pidly approaching. They have not th[illegible] er to save themselves—they cannot by [illegible] marriage, they cannot by adoption; b[illegible] very law of primogeniture, which wa[illegible] up to the skies by their forefathers for[illegible] rier against the fellowship of other m[illegible] now a barrier to themselves; if they [illegible] they cannot multiply the *heads* of their [illegible] and they are perpetuated only by their [illegible] If one drop away, it is not possible to s[illegible] its place. Their titles and their prerog[illegible] are fading from the earth; and their bl[illegible] becoming diluted, and their family nam[illegible] dropping away, year after year, from th[illegible] ender in the sky which they inhabit an[illegible] to inhabit forever. But still, though th[illegible] departing with a steady, fatal, uninter[illegible] march, so long as they have not utter[illegible] parted from the earth, and so long as th[illegible] is what it now is, so long will they co[illegible] to be what they now are; the haughti[illegible] bility of Europe—their pride of birth [illegible] much the more concentrated and i[illegible] quality, for being so diminished in qu[illegible]

Washington, March

The Tariff Bill drags heavily along in [illegible] House of Representatives. The men[illegible] seem, in anticipation, to have become w[illegible] of the debate; and we shall not be surpr[illegible] if the effect of their obvious indisposition [illegible] listen to the debate, should be to limit [illegible] discussion to a much narrower space tha[illegible] have supposed it would occupy. We [illegible] begin the publication of the debate as so[illegible] it will come in its proper order, and co[illegible] ue on with it as far as other current eng[illegible] ments of our columns will allow.

Nothing whatever has yet occurred, t[illegible] ford any indication of what may be the u[illegible] mate determination as to the details of [illegible] bill. They have not, indeed, yet been touch[illegible]

Nat. Intelligencer.

As a remarkable evidence of the precoc[illegible] of the season, we were yesterday show[illegible] Peach fully half grown, the product of a g[illegible] den in this city. In the midst of this blo[illegible] ing condition of our gardens, however, [illegible] weather for the last few days, has been [illegible] comfortably cold.—*Charleston Mercury.*

To the Publishers of papers and periodical W[illegible] throughout the United States.

It is intended before, or certainly by the 1st of [illegible] next, in a pamphlet with other statistical matter[illegible] notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in th[illegible] States, and the City or Town where published [illegible] whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A c[illegible] containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded [illegible] each of you, who will insert this notice *once*, and [illegible] ward a paper or copy of the work you publish to P[illegible] adelphia, directed to "THE TRAVELLER"

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

The "coalition" presses are attempting [illegible] show that Gen Jackson cannot write. [illegible] fore the ballot boxes are closed they w[illegible] pluck him closer than a garden ha[illegible] They have charged him with every cri[illegible] and stripped him of every virtue. Fut[illegible] ages will not believe, from the descripti[illegible] in the Adams presses, that this very G[illegible] Jackson did more for the glory and hono[illegible] the country than any other man except [illegible] Gen. Washington. His election to th[illegible] presidency will be a victory gained by [illegible] *people* over corruption, barter and sale. Th[illegible] contest, in fact, is narrowed down betwee[illegible] the people and the aristocracy. The re[illegible] sult cannot be doubtful.—*Noah.*

Massieu, a deaf and dumb pupil of the [illegible] Abbe Sicard, gave the following beautif[illegible] replies to the questions put to him.

Q. What is Hope?
A. The Blossom of Happiness.
Q. What is Eternity?
H. The life time of God.
Q. What is Gratitude?
A. The Memory of the Heart.

Blanks of all kinds
For Sale at this Office.

William Cobbett has addressed a long egotistical letter to the King of England, offering himself as Prime Minister, in the place of Lord Goderich. He tells his majesty that he is the only person in the British realm that is fit for the station, and that can save the country from ruin.

The Press.—Some of the shocking articles in the papers raise simple, and very simple wonder; some terror; and some horror and disgust. Now what instruction is there in these endless wonders? Who is the wiser or happier for reading the accounts of them? On the contrary, do they not shock tender minds, and addle shallow brains? They make a thousand old maids, and eight or ten thousand booby boys, afraid to go to bed alone. Worse than this happens; for some eccentric minds are turned to mischief by such accounts as they receive of troops of incendiaries burning our cities: the spirit of imitation is contagious; and boys are found unaccountably bent to do as men do. When the man flew from the steeple of the North church fifty years ago, every unlucky boy thought of nothing but flying from a

the power of newspapers to spread fashions; and by dinning burnings and murders every body's ears, to detain all rash and mischievous tempers on such subjects, long enough to wear out the first impression of horror, and to prepare them to act what they so familiarly contemplate? Yet there seems to be a sort of rivalship among printers who shall have the most wonders and the strangest and most horrible crimes. This taste will multiply prodigies.—The superstitious Romans used to forbid reports of new prodigies while they were performing sacrifices on such accounts.

Every horrid story in a newspaper produces a shock; but, after some time, this shock lessens. At length, such stories are so far from giving pain, that they rather excite curiosity, and we desire nothing so much, as the particulars of terrible tragedies. The wonder is as easy as to stare; and the most vacant mind is the most in need of such resources, as cost no trouble of scrutiny or reflection; it is a sort of food for idle curiosity, that is ready chewed and digested. On the whole, we may insist, that the increasing fashion of printing wonderful tales of crimes and accidents, is worse than ridiculous, as it corrupts both the public taste and morals. It multiplies fables, prodigious monsters, and crimes, and thus makes shocking things familiar; while it withdraws popular attention from familiar truths, because they are not shocking.

Now, Messrs. Printers, I pray the whole honorable craft to banish as many murders, horrid accidents, and monstrous births and prodigies from their gazettes, as their readers will permit them; and, by degrees, coax them back to contemplate life and manners, to consider common events with common sense; and to study nature where she can be known, rather than in those other ways, where she really is, or is represented to be, inexplicable.

Strange events are facts, and as such should be mentioned, but with brevity, and in a cursory manner. They afford no ground for popular reasoning, or instruction; and before the horrid details, that make each particular hair stiffen and stand upright on the reader's head, ought not to be given. In short, they must be mentioned; but sensible writers and sensible readers, will think that the art of mentioning them the best, that immerses them least on public attention, and hurries them on the most swiftly to be forgotten.—*Fisher Ames.*

He who says, "I will sorrow, and will not be comforted," is ignorant of the laws of his own nature; he knows not that which is within him. He cannot dedicate his soul to unavailing regrets. Comfort will find him in a thousand unknown shapes, and unsuspected forms. Sometimes it will steal unawares into his soul, and brooding there like the Halcyon on the billowy waters of his spirit, they will become calm. Sometimes like a thing of life and beauty, it will spring up before him in his path, and he will welcome it to his arms. If joy is transient, so is sorrow. The chariot of Time, though its wheels be noiseless, is ever rolling on its course. The world may remain unmoved, but to us it is ever changing. The mountain, which in the morning hides half the firmament from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventide from the deck of the returning vessel, seems to have shrunk into a hill.—*Cyril Thornton.*

There is nothing which gives one so pleasing a prospect of human nature, as the contemplation of wisdom and beauty: the latter is a peculiar portion of that sex which is therefore called fair; but the happy concurrence of both these excellencies in the same person, is a character too celestial to be frequently met with. Beauty is an overweening inefficient thing, careless of providing itself any more substantial ornaments; nay so often does it consult its own interests, that it often defeats itself, by betraying that innocence which renders it lovely and desirable. As therefore virtue makes a beautiful face appear more beautiful, so beauty without a virtuous woman really more virtuous.—*Spectator.*

The New York Christian Advocate notices a negro, of the methodist denomination, who has been a preacher 39 years. He used to walk 18 miles in a day, and preach three times; and would sometimes wade to his neck through streams of water. "He had taught his dog to swim rivers and brooks, to carry his hymn book and bible across in his mouth without getting them wet."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 13, 1828.

The people of this town have been favored, during the week past, with the ministrations of two eminent Divines, viz: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop England, of the Roman Catholic Church.

We are informed, that by the liberality of John Kelly, Esq. a Chapel will shortly be fitted up for the latter Church. For this purpose, Mr. Kelly has given a house and lot, and also a house and lot for the dwelling of the Priest. There will thus be in our town, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopal, and a Catholic Church, besides the Town Hall, which is always granted to transient Preachers of other denominations.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Raleigh on Wednesday the 27th ult. adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of eleven days. Of the closing scene, the Raleigh Register says,

"It was [illegible] present at the close of Bishop Soule's address to his Brethren in the Church, and we certainly never witnessed a more affecting or impressive scene. The Ministers were about to separate to their respective charges, many of them to unhealthy parts of the country, and they seemed impressed with the probability that they should never all again assemble together. Under such circumstances, whilst the Bishop exhorted them to renewed exertions for the advancement of the cause of God, and spoke in animating language of the reward which awaited their labors, it is not surprizing that scarcely a dry eye was seen in the assembly."

The increase of Members of the Methodist Church, within the bounds of the Virginia Conference, for the past year, is stated at 3395 white persons, and 525 blacks.

At the late Conference held in Camden, S. C. it was ascertained, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the conference comprehending Georgia, South Carolina and a part of North Carolina, had increased in numbers, during the last year, upwards of 8,000, 7000 of which are white members. The greatest part of this remarkable augmentation, is in the State of Georgia.

The following Post Offices were established in this State during the last month: Rock Creek, Orange county; Brower's Mills, Randolph; Pedlar's Hill, Chatham; Strabane, Lenoir; County Line, Rowan; Cove Creek, Craven; Summerville, Gates; Pattonsville, Granville; Oldfield, Ashe.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed an act adopting a general ticket for choosing Electors of President and Vice President—the election to be held on the first Monday in November next, when each voter will vote for fourteen Electors.

The Six Militia Men.—We have not room for the Report and Documents on this subject which have been elicited by a late call upon the War Department. The principal facts established by them are, that Col. Pipkin's regiment of Tennessee militia were legally drafted into the service for six months; that before the expiration of three months, 200 of the non-commissioned officers and privates mutinied, robbed the camp, and deserted; that they were pursued and carried back; that the six ringleaders were selected, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, by their own officers; that the others, who were misled by these, were pardoned; and that Gen. Jackson, who, though not present at the trial, commanded that division of the army, had no further agency in the matter than merely approving the sentence of the Court Martial. The extraordinary and alarming nature of the mutiny, and the presence of a large hostile force in the vicinity, imperiously required that the example should be made; and we think it not unreasonable to say, that had a similar mutiny occurred in the army of any other nation, under like circumstances, not six only, but more probably sixty of the guilty would have suffered.

Signs.—A friend in Stokes county, (which section of the country is generally set down as favorable to the Administration,) writes to us, that at a muster of the militia of the Salem company district, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, when there appeared,

For Jackson,	61
Adams,	10
Neutral,	13

Our correspondent adds, "But to do the Administration party justice, it should be observed that a considerable number of the most respectable citizens of Salem and its vicinity belong to that party."

From the Raleigh Star.

Signs.—We are informed by a correspondent in Stokes county, that, at a company muster, held at the residence of Chisley Robinson, Esq. in the western part of that county, on the 23d ultimo, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted thus: For Jackson, 73; for Adams, *one.*

The vote was taken on the same day, at a muster of Capt. John S. Fogleman's company, in Orange county; when it appeared that there were for Jackson, 94; for Adams, 8.

At a company muster, held at Barterfield, in Edgecomb county, on the 26th ultimo, there were for Jackson, 54; for Adams, *one.*

Congress.—The question of the power of Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements has been again elaborately discussed, and again decided in the affirmative, by a vote of nearly two to one. The discussion arose on the usual item in one of the Appropriation Bills, of $30,000 for continuing the surveys of routes for Roads and Canals. The following were the yeas and nays on agreeing to the appropriation:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Barlow, Barnard, Bartley, E. Bates, Beecher, Belden, Blair, Blake, Brent, Bryan, Buckner, Bunner, Burges, Butman, Chase, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Coulter, Creighton, jr., Crowninshield, Daniel, Davenport, De Graff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earll, jr., Findlay, Fort, Forward, Gorham, Green, Gurley, Hobbie, Hodges, Hunt, Ingersoll, Isacks, Jennings, Lawrence, Leffler, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Magee, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, Maynard, McDuffie, McHatton, McKean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalf, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, Moore, Newton, Oakley, Orr, jr., Pearce, Phelps, Pierson, Plant, Ramsay, Reed, Russell, Sergeant, Shepperd, Sloane, Smith, Sprague, Spragg, Stanberry, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Thompson, Tracy, Tucker, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Wales, Washington, Weems, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Jas. Wilson, E. K. Wilson, Wingate, Woods, Woodcock, Wolf, Silas Wright, J. C. Wright, Yancey, I. C. Bates.—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Barbour, Barringer, Bell, Buck, Carson, Carter, Claiborne, Clark, Conner, Crocket, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, Desha, Floyd, (Geo.) Fry, Gilmer, Hall, Harvey, Haynes, [illegible]man, Ingham, Keese, King, Kremer, Lee, [illegible], Dumpk[illegible], [illegible], Polk, Randolph, Ripley, Roane, [illegible], Sterigere, Stower, Thompson, [illegible], [illegible]arnel, Wayne, Williams, J. S. Wood, S. [illegible].—60.

The Tariff Bill has been under discussion several days, and some propositions were made to amend it. No idea can be formed as to the shape it will finally assume, but it seems to be expected, on all hands, that a bill of some kind will pass.

A novel and rather amusing course was pursued in the House of Representatives, a few days since, to put down a tiresome speaker, who was declaiming against the practice of making long speeches—himself making a long speech against long speeches—and affording a happy illustration of the correctness of his doctrine. The orator was Mr. Haile, of Mississippi, who had moved a resolution that no member should be permitted to speak more than one hour on any one question. The House refused even to consider the resolution. Nothing daunted by this defeat, Mr. H. then moved another resolution, that a committee be appointed to devise some mode of getting at and disposing of the public business. In supporting this resolution, he spoke of Demosthenes and Cicero, the practice in the Roman Courts, &c. &c. (the standing topics for Congressional speeches,) and then of the number of propositions before Congress, the time taken to discuss them, &c.

"No doubt he should be told, (continued Mr. H.) that the members of the House had a constitutional right to speak, and that the House had no authority to restrain debate. This was no doubt true; but, in reply to it, he would ask leave to relate an anecdote. There was a man once present at a town meeting, who, by his frequent and long speeches, greatly annoyed those who were in attendance. He at length perceived that this was the case, and, in vindication of his conduct, appealed to his constitutional right to speak. A gentleman who stood near [illegible]prepared, that no doubt he had a constitutional right to speak, but others had an equally constitutional right not to listen. What was the practice in the British Parliament? The members of that body, also, had a constitutional right to speak—but when a member became tedious, the House found out a method of putting him down, and he believed that practice (of coughing and scraping the feet) would one day or other be resorted to, here also.

At this point of Mr. Haile's speech his remarks became suddenly inaudible to the Reporter, from a general coughing and confusion in the House. Whereupon,

Mr. Haile moved that the resolution he had offered, be laid upon the table.

The question being put, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Haile modified his resolution so as to instruct the committee on the rules to make the enquiry.

And the question being put on the resolution as thus modified, it was negatived without a division.

State Bank.—We are pleased to learn, that the Directors of this Institution have resolved to discontinue the practice which has for some time prevailed in this and other Banks of the State, of giving a preference to the Notes of the United States Bank and some others, to their own and other current notes, in permitting renewals to be made by paying smaller Instalments in one than the other. We are glad of it, because we believe this preference has put their dealers to considerable inconvenience and expence, has had a tendency to depreciate the value of our Bank Notes, and was serviceable only to Brokers and money changers.—We hope the other Banks of this State will adopt a similar course; and if they do, there will be an end to all preferences in our currency—all the notes in circulation will then be equally good for all purposes within our own State; and such as have occasion to make remittances abroad, will be able to obtain paper for this purpose at a moderate premium, or perhaps without premium, since there will then be no longer any demand for it, except for the payment of foreign debts.

The above regulation, we understand, is to go into operation immediately, but is not intended to affect any *special* existing contract between the Bank and its dealers.

Raleigh Register.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Thursday morning, the 6th instant, Mrs. ELLENOR MADELINE, wife of Peter J. Mallett, Esq. of this town.

Thus is again and again realized to the view of mankind, the solemn truth, "In the midst of life, we are in death." But yesterday, as it were, and we beheld her in the enjoyment of health and life; now, she is gone, swept away by that impetuous current, which hurries man along with a swiftness that makes the progress almost imperceptible. She is gone—at the very moment when life was becoming increased in value. But her name has left behind a sweet remembrance to surviving friends. Amiable in her temper, and kind in her manners, she had been, through life, best beloved by those who knew her most intimately. A few months only had elapsed, since she became a wife—a few days only since she became a mother, and death the destroyer came. If the unwearied attentions of a devoted sister, an anxious husband, a faithful physician, and of numerous relatives and friends could have arrested disease, then had she still been with us to participate our joys and to alleviate our sorrows. But of little avail are all human means, when He who called us into being, sees it best to call us to himself. And shall not her bereaved friends mourn over their loss? Yes; let them sorrow; but not as those who have no hope. For in early life—in youth, she had dedicated herself to God. The years that have rolled by since that period, have found her constant in her devotions, and earnestly striving to "bring forth fruit meet for repentance." Her life, since her profession, had been made a preparation for death; when, therefore, the close of that life approached, and she became aware of her danger, her confidence in the Saviour was unshaken.—She expressed her readiness and willingness to relinquish the earthly pleasures that surrounded her.—And why? Because she looked forward to those enduring pleasures at God's right hand, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are forever at rest."

She died, then, as she had lived, in the communion of the Episcopal church—"in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope; in favour with God, and in charity with the world."

Who will not be ready to say with one who witnessed her departure? "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like" hers. B.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 4th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, WINSHIP STEDMAN, Esq. for many years Postmaster and Merchant of that place, in which stations he had ever been distinguished for unbending integrity and honesty.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the evening of the 29th ult., Major DANIEL GLISSON, in the 74th year of his age. Major Glisson had been an active and useful member of the Legislature for thirty-six years, was a member of the last session, and for several years Chairman of the County Court. He had attended Court during the week in perfect health, went home on Friday evening, supped, and enjoyed himself with great glee, as was his custom, with his family and some of his neighbors, went to bed, and before day was a corpse!

In Chatham county, on the night of the 29th ult. very suddenly of an apoplectic fit, Mr. John Moring, Jr in the 36th year of his age. Mr. M. was in perfect health when he went to bed, but during the night, his wife perceiving that he breathed loudly, rose to ascertain what ailed him, but by the time she could get a light, life was extinct. Mr. Moring was generally respected by all who knew him, and was a useful citizen. He was buried with Masonic honors.

In Charleston, S. C. on the 4th inst. very suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, Gen. JOHN GEDDES, who has filled many distinguished offices, and among them, that of Governor of the State. He was buried with all the Military, Masonic, and Civic honors due to his character and services. Also, died suddenly, on the same day, his eldest son, JOHN GEDDES.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	33	37
Peach	do	40	45
Bacon -	lb	6	8
Beeswax - -	do	22	23
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging - -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	16	17
2d & 3d qual. -	do	14	16
Candles, Mould -	do	16	
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8 50	9 25
Corn - -	bushel	40	
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	75	80
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	4 25	
Fine -	do	[illegible]	
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - - -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8 50	9
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8 50	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel		30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	40	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf -	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	
Turks Island, } -	do		75
St. Ubes, &c. } -			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	8 50	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 75	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga -	do	70	25

Monuments to Gov. Clinton.—A meeting was held at Buffalo on the 28th ult. to concert measures for the erection of Two Monuments to the Memory of De Witt Clinton, to be located at the extremities of Erie Canal at Buffalo and Albany; and to appoint a committee who shall act in concert with a like one of the city of Albany, in furtherance of the proposed measure.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, a few days since, Mr JOEL HINES to Miss JANE FAISON; and Mr. KILBY FAISON to Miss MARY ANN OATES, all of Sampson county.

In Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 12th ult., by Dr. Thurmon, Mr. JOHN H. HENLEY, of Lexington, Davidson county, to Miss ELMIRA HARRIS, daughter of Mr. William Harris.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 6th inst. Mr. THOMAS A. CRAWFORD to Miss JULIA B. COLE, youngest daughter of Mr. James Cole.

In Stokes county, on the 26th ult. by F. C. Mining, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM STANDERFORD to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. James Williams, all of Stokes.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. C. F. Danke, Mr. SAMUEL LONG, of Stokes, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George Fry, Esq. of Davidson.

In Duplin County, on the 14th ult. by the Rev'd Samuel Stanford, Doctor ELIJAH CROSBY to Miss DOLLY CARR, daughter of Mr. William Carr.

The town of Cincinnati, (Ohio,) is advancing at a most rapid rate. It appears from an enumeration just finished, that, during the year 1827, there were erected three hundred and eight new houses, more than one half of which were of brick.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Notice.

INTENDING to close my business this Spring, I request all those persons indebted to me by note or account, to make immediate payment. All unsettled accounts remaining in my hands after the first of next month, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

My Stock on hand, consisting of a large assortment of *SHOES, LEATHER, &c.* is offered at unusually low prices, at wholesale or retail, for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

March 13. 62-6w.

Porter, Raisins, &c.

50 Doz. Brown Stout and Philadelphia Porter,
20 boxes and half boxes fresh Raisins,
20 casks prime Goshen Cheese,
Luff's New York Crackers,
Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

ALSO—A small supply of fresh *GARDEN SEEDS*, warranted of last year's growth, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1828. 62-3w.

Dancing School.

P. H. ANDERSON begs leave to inform his patrons in Fayetteville, that owing to unavoidable occurrences, he was not able to attend his Dancing Class in that place during the past season, but he will to a certainty, re-open his School at the Lafayette Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will remain until the term expires. To such persons as wish their children taught this fashionable and graceful accomplishment, a liberal deduction for the time already taught will be made.

March 13.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

SINNAMON NOBLE, of the late firm of Noble, Paul & Kelly, WILLIAM McKEE, of the City of New York, and JAMES S. MEEM, of Virginia, have formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of *NOBLE, McKEE & MEEM*, for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods Business in Petersburg.

SINNAMON NOBLE,
WILLIAM McKEE,
JAMES S. MEEM.

March 4.

Noble, McKee & Meem,

PRESENT their respects to the former customers of Noble, Paul & Kelly, and to the public generally, and beg leave to inform them, that they have rented that well established and convenient house for business, owned and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Neilson, *corner of Bank and Sycamore Streets*, where they will exhibit in the *course of this month, or very early in April*, a large and entirely fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Not inferior in point of *quantity, quality*, and *variety*, to any other house in the State; the purchases, (which they are at present engaged in attending to) will be *wholly* made from importations for the *Spring of* 1828; all that is desirable and new in their line, may therefore be reasonably expected.

This Establishment,

Formed with a view of doing an extensive business, is so arranged that every advantage in securing what is novel and fashionable on its arrival from foreign countries, and transmitting it with despatch to this place, is within their power. They possess the convenience of one of the partners residing in the city of N. York, for the *express purpose* of purchasing goods for this, and five similar concerns, four of which he has in full operation in this State and one in Tennessee. In purchasing so largely, they are enabled to adopt the *same mode* and procure goods on the *same terms* as wholesale merchants in the city of New York, who usually furnish the supplies for the Southern Country, and can in consequence present goods at the same advance in *this place* as they do in *that city*. The advantages resulting from such an arrangement must be obvious to all; they extend to the *supplied*, as well as the *supplier*. The former customers of Noble, Paul & Kelly, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to favor this new concern with a *share of their patronage*. A strict adherence will be observed to that system of business which one of the partners adopted many years since in this town, namely, *to always consult the interest of the purchaser as well as their own*. Every exertion to please and meet the views of the public will be made—their stock of goods, which on opening will be quite complete, will continue to be *replenished Weekly* with new and seasonable articles. The arrival of the Goods and opening of their Store will be announced in the papers of the day.

Petersburg, (Va.) March 4. 62-2w.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in Wilmington.

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, the Subscribers, in compliance with the intent and provisions of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 8th February, 1828, executed to them by Mr. DUNCAN THOMPSON, of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose to Public Sale, by Auction, the

Wharf & two Brick Tenements,

joining the Custom House in the Town of Wilmington. Sale to take place on the premises, unless the Property is disposed of at private sale previously.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

CHARLES DEWEY,
JOHN McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1828. 62ts.

POETRY.

LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
Far rather fear to live, for life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try
By peril, pain and strife.
Brief is the work of death;
But life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not then to die!
Nor more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without, thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within;
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope o'ercome
By clouds that in th' horizon low'r,
Thy spirit feel that gloom
Which over earth and Heaven
The covering throws of fell despair,
And deems itself the unforgiven
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief or shame shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved, and call'd him home.

New Monthly Magazine.

STANZAS.

Alas! for life, that clouds of sorrow
Should ever dim its sunny way,
And beauty be in tears to-morrow,
That lovely smiles in peace to-day.

Ah! can we hope for fadeless pleasure
In the glare of fancy's beam,
When sad experience tells, its treasure
Is short as is the lightning's gleam?

Oh! can we be where love is twining
Its wreath of roses in its power,
And trust its torch shall e'er be shining
As bright as in the dreaming hour?

Oh, no! the flowers are ever changing,
That transient deck our fairest way,
No loves are true—they're falsely ranging
From sweet to sweet—from day to day.

For not on earth are pleasures lying
That ever shall illume the breast;
Ne'er-failing bliss—the joys undying,
That wait on souls supremely blest!

But, oh! where flowers are ever blooming
In fragrance sweet—in verdure bright—
The blessings spring, for aye illuming
The regions pure of endless light!

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,	$4	00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3	50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,	,,	3	00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3	00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2	50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, &c.

50 Doz. Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
5 bags Trace Chains,
8 doz. Scythe Blades,
50 kegs Orange Gun Powder,
For sale by J. & S. BIRDSALL.

ALSO,

A handsome GIG.

February 28, 1828. 60-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Daniel Jernigan and wife Nancy, James Byrd and wife Ila, *vs.* The heirs of John McKay, dec'd. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Hobbie, and wife Mary, are not inhabitants of this state, on motion, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said William Hobbie and wife Mary appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, filed by the Plaintiffs aforesaid, for partition of the real estate of John McKay, lying and being in the county of Robeson, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex parte.

Attest, *Neill Buie*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

NEILL BUIE, *Clerk.*

59-7t

Leather and Shoe STORE,

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

D. McNair, *vs.* Thomas McDaniel. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, Levied on one sixth part of 250 acres of Land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that the said Thomas McDaniel appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied upon be condemned, subject to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subcribers having been appointed by Mr. Duncan Thompson, his Trustees, to wind up and settle his business, and for other purposes set forth in a Deed of Trust made by him, dated the 8th inst. earnestly request all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, account, or in any other manner, to come forward and make payment on or before the 1st day of April next, to Henry W. Ayer, who is authorised to grant discharges in his own and our names.—The Trustees will be constrained to commence suit, (however reluctantly) against all those who may disregard this notice.

CHARLES DEWEY, JOHN McLERAN, HENRY W. AYER, } Trustees.

Fayetteville, Feb. 20, 1828. 59-6w.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,* FOR 1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,

September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Just Received,

BY THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

A Variety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BULBOUS ROOTS*, direct from Wm. Prince's Horticultural Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are carefully packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to 56 in each, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues, prices, &c. may be had by applying at the Auction Store of L. Fitzharris.

WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*

February 1, 1828. 57tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,* FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

J. PEABODY,

Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith.

BEING resolved to devote my undivided time and attention to the above branches, which I promise to execute in a workman-like manner, at prices to suit the times; I will therefore dispose of my present stock of *FANCY HARDWARE* at cost, if better prices cannot be obtained, consisting of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
Silver plated, and Britannia Ware,
Military Goods, and Musical Instruments.

With a great variety of Household and other Articles too numerous to mention.

January 31, 1828 56-8w.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 2[illegible] 1828. 55tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

McCorkle and Dejarnett *vs.* Hugh Ross. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, &c.

The Ex'rs of John Flournoy *vs.* Same. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, and def'ts interest in 3 negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Hugh Ross, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Fayetteville *Observer*, that the Defendant come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be held liable to Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, *Wm. Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1828.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

59-6t—pr. adv. $3 15, pd

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞ *Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cornelius J. Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr. T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50*tf.*

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse Sides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution; for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie *vs.* Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Just received and for Sale,

1 Case of *WINDOW BLINDS*, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

January 31, 1828. 56tf.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe.

WM. TRACY.

December 20. 50tf.

$20 Reward,

RANAWAY from [illegible]ar Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Sirub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do. } WINES.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y. Hyson, } TEAS. LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42-tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

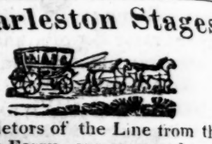
Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*

November, 8, 1827.—44*tf.*

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Sm[illegible] and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, *HARDWARE & GROCERIES*

All of which were purchased at the late Public Sales in New York; and will continue to receive supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing [illegible] plies, will please call and examine the *most Splendid Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for liberal patronage which he has received since opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827. 43

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & Co.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flor[illegible]
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheeting
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and bonnet
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in [illegible]
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN [illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session[illegible] vember Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—[illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, is an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless said Defendant come forward and plead or replevy within that time, judgment final by default will be entered against him.

THOS. I. FAISON.

December 27th, 1827.

Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.